

52469 to 52489—Continued.

52475. "*H* 598. Persistent cane for old land; resists mosaic."
52476. "*H* 1418. Heavy yield of cane; tenacious grower on low land."
52477. "Wild seedling from *H* 2038, naturalized; seed grows spontaneously along brooks."
52478. "*H* 4121. Heavy, upright, robust grower."
52479. "*H* 4124. Immune from mosaic; 90 per cent of the seedlings are resistant or immune. Seed held vitality over six months."
52480. "*H* 6047. Persistent grower on low land; high in carbohydrates."
52481. "*H* 6112. Resistant against mosaic; fine root tenacity."
52482. "*H* 6113. Resistant against mosaic; hardy; ratoons well."
52483. "*H* 6241. Tall, vigorous, upright; resistant against mosaic."
52484. "*H* 6142. Fine for general cultivation; high in sucrose."
52485. "*H* 6286. Tall, persistent-rooting variety; resistant against mosaic."
52486. "*H* 6296. Immune from mosaic, five years among mosaic plants; stands drought."
52487. "*H* 9050. A very robust grower, tolerant; not injured by mosaic."
52488. "*H* 9092. A very robust grower; tall, resistant; heavy tonnage."
52489. "*H* 9176. A robust grower on good land; high in carbohydrates; tolerant."

52490 and 52491. *RUBUS IDAEUS* L. Rosaceæ.

European raspberry.

From Maidstone, England. Plants presented by George Bunyard & Co., Royal Nurseries. Received February 5, 1921.

52490. *Park Lane*. This is undoubtedly one of the sweetest fruits grown; it is fairly large, roundish, and well flavored; the clusters are moderately large. The fruit is too tender for market use but is unrivaled for garden culture. The stout vigorous canes, often reaching a height of 6 feet, are covered with slender, almost soft bristles. The leaves are large and broad with overlapping flat leaflets which are held out horizontally. This variety was grown by Mr. Pyne, of Topsham, Devon, and introduced in 1912. (Adapted from *Journal of Pomology*, vol. 1, p. 243.)

52491. *Pyne's Royal*. This raspberry has fully satisfied the hopes that it evoked in 1913 when it was introduced and is now the largest of all varieties grown. Its size, however, has not detracted from its cropping powers, and it will, we imagine, be grown largely for market when it becomes more plentiful. The rich-red firm fruits, often 4 inches in circumference, are rather conical, of moderate sweetness, and often occur in clusters of twenty. The stout canes bear scattered dark thorns and large, rugose, down-curved leaves. This variety was grown by Mr. Pyne, of Topsham, Devon, in 1907, and introduced in 1913. (Adapted from *Journal of Pomology*, vol. 1, p. 243.)